The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NUMBER ELEVEN.

Where do they Get their Information.

This inquiry was suggested to us upon reading the correspondence between Earl Russell and James M. Mason, on the subject of intervention and recognition. It runs through a period of eight or nine months, ranging from April 1st, 1862, to February 27th, 1863, and embraces every fact that could induce neutral powers to acknowledge the existence of an independent government under the title of the Confederate States of America.

The first communication comes from Mason, and is the offshoot of a list of vessels said to have run the blockade, and which he received from his friends in the Confederacy, but it does not appear in any of his papers on the subject that these vessels entered the Southern ports in the absence of the blockading forces, or that the entrance was made in any other way than by stealth. From the brevity of Earl Russell's replies, we infer that he entertained a disposition to abstain from any discussion of the matter, and when Mason, in one of his notes, proposes a personal interview with the Earl, he peremptorily declines granting the request. But this is not the principal point we wish to make with you. The breaking of the blockade concerns our commercial interests more immediately, but this matter affects our social condition, and concerns our own neighborhood and operates among us.

In arguing in favor of recognition, Mason, in his paper of Aug. 7, 1862, says:

"It is impossible, in the experience of eighteen months of no ordinary trial, in the small results attained, and in the manifest exhaustion of its resources, that any hope remains with the Government of the United States, either of bringing about a restoration of the dissevered Union, or of subjugating those who have renounced it. And yet the failure of foreign Powers formally to recognize the actual condition of things, disables those in authority from conceding that fact at home." Again: "It is known that there is a large and increasing sentiment in the United States, in accordance with these views—a sentiment which has its origin in the hard teachings of the war as it has progressed." This is the language of diplomacy, and conveys the opinions entertained of the condition of our abused and distracted country.

The channels of public information are alike open to the English Ministry as to ourselves, and for the matter from which to make up their judgment they have the same opportunity as Mason himself to obtain correct information as to how far the rebellion has been subdued. But these facts that show the extent to which we have reduced the insurrection, do not appear so prominent to the loyal citizen as the bold assertion "that there is a large and increasing sentiment in the United States," which indicates an opposition to the war. This sentiment means an increasing desire for a speedy restoration of peace at whatever cost of national humiliation.

The gravity of a State paper admits of no trifling paragraphs, and although we may be disposed to treat these papers of Mason as we would treat those of an ordinary newspaper article, yet the self-assumed dignity of his office as a public Commissioner of an independent nation, ranks his communications among the public papers of the country to which he assumes to have been accredited, and whatever facts are set forth in them must be taken as based upon official information. Justice demands that when a portion of our citizens are at a foreign Court branded with the infamous title of disloyalty, in a grave state paper, by our most uncompromising enemy, for the purpose of embarrassing our government, we should look around us, to see whether the fact agrees with the declaration, that there is a share of the people of the North who are disaffected, and how Mason obtains his information, by which he argues for recognition.

First. There is a party opposed to the Administration, and has been all the while. It makes known its opposition by a systematic course of counteracting influences—by speeches and votes in Congress—by speeches and votes in the State Legislatures—by resolutions in Conventions—by speeches on the platform—by petitions setting forth the misrepresented wishes of the people—by sparsely attended town meetings, and by the declarations of a venal and hireling press. Every one of these is a link in the chain to bind the consciences of the people, and a seed cast into the earth to spring up a bitter weed to choke the tender plant of public virtue. Every demagogue, from the petty employment of a mail messenger to the dignity of an Honorable Secretary, who lost his peace by the advent of the present Administration, now raises the hue and cry against the government, and whilst he stands like a hungry boy before a broker's window and counts the coins that glisten on the broker's counter, he meditates a scheme to rob and plunder, and hopes to cast from power the individual who directs the armies that now keep the Southern vandal from his door.

The South began this contest upon the assurance of Northern Confederates that we were divided in sentiment. This information was regarded by them as reliable, and thence their fatal step in the road to ruin. Where are those men that pledged a divided North to the discontented South? Are they in the rebel army?—No. Are they in the Union army? No. They are now in Congress making opposition speeches, and casting opposition votes. They go before your "Young Men's Associations," and attempt to poison the young American mind, and teach it to hate our country. They dictate the language of treason to the harmless type that lie in the printer's case, and put faces of brass upon the images of Sedition. They furnish the correspondence that fills the rebel mails which surreptitiously find their way across the border. But these messengers of treason are often intercepted by loyal hands, and the corruptions of some of our designing citizens are laid before those whose duty it is to punish.

So the question: "Where do they get their information?" we have only to say that traitors at the North combine to stir up the people against the Government, and then herald to the Confederacy the news of the deeds they have done. They parade their addresses before the public, and call upon all loyal men to rally to their standard. They cry "*Vive la Republique*," and at the same time secretly wish "*Vive la Empereur*." Beware, fellow-citizens, of the adder that hides in the grass, for whilst you kneel to shoot the ring dove, the fang may penetrate your ankle and the poison destroy your life. PAT ANDRUS.

FIRE.—The quiet of our town was again disturbed on last Saturday night by the cry of fire. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of the large frame barn situated on H. N. McAllister's farm about a quarter of a mile from town. When we arrived at the scene, the whole structure was in a blaze, and for a while the excitement prevalent was very great. Seven head of fine farm horses perished in the flames. Had there been any of the men about at the commencement of the fire they might have been saved but unfortunately they were all in town. A large quantity of machinery, grain, hay and in fact the whole contents of the barn was destroyed. The loss in machinery alone is estimated at $1000. Mr. McAllister's total loss is about $3000, but we understand the barn was insured. The origin of the fire is yet a mystery, for Mr. Welch, the man who lives on the farm, declares that none of the men were in the barn that evening with a light as they did all their feeding before dark. We have now had three fires in our town and vicinity in as many weeks, and they are all alleged to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Bellefonte Press.*

St. Louis, May 6.—About one hundred more of the most prominent and active secessionists of this city were arrested to day, and will probably be sent South in a few days. A list, which it is said numbers several hundred, embraces some of our largest merchants, lawyers, doctors and active buisness and professional men. No favoritism will be shown. All guilty of disloyalty will have to go, together with their families. The wives and families of officers in the rebel service, it is also said, will be sent beyond the lines. Several spies have been convicted by the military commission, which is now in session here, and are awaiting their sentence.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Dayton has been comparatively quiet to day. About thirty of the ringleaders of last night's riot have been arrested without resistance and placed in jail. The *Empire* newspaper has been suppressed, and its editor arrested and brought here. The soldiers removed a swivel from the *Empire* office. They also took possession of two wagon loads of muskets, stored in the Light Guards' Armory. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a renewal of the outbreak—liquor shops have been closed, the damage to the telegraph lines repaired, and full communication with the East established.

The Recall of McClellan.

We can tell the imps of faction who are shrieking for the restoration of McClellan that their wind is wasted. The think cannot and will not be done. The government has not lost its memory, nor the people their senses. There is an intelligent purpose yet to save this nation. There is a firmer resolve than ever to trust to agents equal to that end, and to those only. There is no more possibility that George B. McClellan, after the experience had of him, should be called back to the head of the army, than that James Buchanan should be called back to the Executive Chair. The people have bidden a grim good-night to all imbeciles.

The impudence of this outcry against Gen. Hooker for McClellan is monstrous. They, the supporters of the man who, more than any other, is responsible for the movement across the Potomac which occasioned the Ball's Bluff disaster—the man who, against the urgent warning of high officers, so divided his army at Fair Oaks, with the swollen Chickahominy between, whereby one portion was decimated and well nigh overwhelmed before the other could come to their support—the man who, at Gaines' Mills, stationed, or rather failed to withdraw, a corps across the river, though he had full warning that it was to be attacked by a force of three times the number, the consequence of which was a battle lost and nine thousand of as fine fellows as ever breathed wounded and dead in their tracks—they, the supporters of this man, have the effrontery to vituperate Gen. Hooker for recrossing the Rappahannock when its swollen and extraordinary rise was endangering his position, and to demand the restoration of their favorite.

The people, these creatures may rely upon it, will stick by Hooker until he is thoroughly tried and found wanting. They know that his heart is completely in the war—that he abhors and detests rebels and these sympathizers with rebels—that he will hold no bosom counsel with the Fitz John Porters of the service, or intrust them with any responsibility—that he would sooner touch the plague than the leprous hands daily grasped by McClellan. They know, too, that Gen. Hooker is a man of action. They are sure that this summer, whatever its vicissitudes, will at least show a very different spectacle in Virginia from the last—that there will be no month lost in sitting with a hundred thousand men before earthworks at Yorktown, manned by ten thousand, that could be carried in a day—no consumption of a fortnight in marching by an unobstructed road forty or fifty miles from Williamsburg to the Chickahominy with hardly a blow struck on the offensive, while tens of thousands were sinking into an inglorious grave from the deadly malaria—no failure to take prompt advantage of such opportunities to seize the rebel capital as were offered at Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks and at Malvern Hill—and no neglect to follow up such a victory as that at Antietam with pursuit and a permanently crippling blow. All that sort of dawdling is now done with. Moreover, the people believe that Hooker will make such dispositions of his army as will avoid such an unconcerted and disorderly engagement as that at Williamsburg; such a surprise without the means of retreat, as that at Fair Oaks; such a disposition of forces as occasioned 27,000 men at Gaines' Mills to pounced upon by 70,000, and well nigh overwhelmed; such a precipitate and tumultuous retreat as that from Malvern Hill to Harrison Bar, and such a delay in occupying defensible ground as at Harrison's Bar, where nothing but a heavy rain, impeding the movement of the enemy's artillery, prevented the absolute destruction of the army. They also are confident that the battles which Hooker will fight will be overlooked, in the manner of Napoleon and Wellington, by himself on the field of battle, and that thus he will be ready on the instant to seize the critical moment, whether to avert disasters or to secure triumph; and that he will not, after the manner of McClellan, either keep out of the sight of the combat altogether, as was done in every battle on the Peninsula, or view it, as was done at Antietam, on a camp stool a mile or two away, the other side of the river.

The idea that earnest "Fighting Joe Hooker" is, at this stage of the business, to be sent out of the field, and the frigid pedant, McClellan, to be brought up to the rescue, is superlatively absurd. Nothing but a half-insane, half-traitorous craving to turn him to party account, could have ever started such a vagary. The devotees of McClellan are doing him no service in thrusting him forward in this unseemly style. The government has bidden him go in peace; and as for the people, they are perfectly content he should eat his salt with the Copperheads in perfect quiet. This war has done with him, and it is the war alone they care for. But if his friends are not content that he should remain where he belongs, and shall insist upon subjecting him to public scrutiny and comment, he will be dealt with in such fashion as sternest truth requires.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Great Cavalry Raid.

Details by one of the Participants.

A March of over 1,000 Miles.

Washington, May 10.

The following account of Gen. Stoneman's expedition comes from one who accompanied it.

Gen. Stoneman, with 2,700 picked men and a light battery of six pieces, composed of a section selected from three batteries with especial reference to procuring the best horses and men, started on the raid which has now become famous.

On the 13th of April, owing to heavy rains and various other circumstances, he did not cross the Rappahannock until ten days or a fortnight afterward. At the time of his crossing, Gen. Averill started with a column along the end of the Orange and Alexander Railroad, with the intention of driving Lee and Hampton, who were in that vicinity, to Culpepper and Gordonsville, thus clearing the way for Gen. Stoneman's body of cavalry, who were to accomplish the real objects of the expedition.

Gen. Stoneman crossed the Rappahannock at two places below where Gen. Averill crossed, and advanced on the Sheperdsburg road. Sending out a party to reconnoiter toward Sheperdsburg, they came upon the rear pickets of the enemy, who were in force between Stevensburg and the railroad, with Gen. Averill in front, the nature of Gen. Stoneman's expedition did not allow of his remaining there to fight, as to seek a battle would prevent the accomplishment of his designs; he therefore moved on to Raccoon Ford upon the advance. Reaching this place, they found it defended by infantry and artillery. A detachment was therefore sent to cross the Rappahannock, at a point some distance below Raccoon Ford, and then to attack the enemy in the flank and rear. This was successfully accomplished, and the main body crossed safely at Raccoon Ford. The command then proceeded down the direct road to Louisa Court House, sending out parties along every intersecting road to destroy bridges and telegraph wires, and to obtain forage and provisions.

The bridges over unfordable streams, on the direct road, were left to be guarded by detachments, in case they were required as a line of retreat. Reaching Louisa Court House, on the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, expeditions were sent out along the road in either directions to destroy the road, telegraphs, burn the water tanks, depots, and railroad ties. The expedition toward Gordonsville encountered a force of the enemy, who, by this time, had been driven from Culpepper and Gordonsvile by Averill, who did not however, effect a junction with Stoneman as directed. The enemy were in such force that re-inforcements were sent out, and the Rebels were driven back to Gordonsville.

The destruction of the road was completed, and a party proceeded to tear up the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Parties were also sent out from Louisa Court House to destroy the bridges over the North Anna River. The command then proceeded through Sauceyville, and rendezvoused at Thompson's Crossroads.

From there three expeditions were sent out—one along the South Anna River, to destroy the bridges across this unfordable stream; another to destroy the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad from Ashland down; also the railroad from Richmond to Hanover Court House, to get as near Richmond as possible, and, if practicable, to cross over to Pamunky River, destroying such bridges as it was practicable to destroy, and then to proceed down the Peninsula to West Point; the third expedition was to strike the James River at Columbia, break the locks of the canal, and destroy the bridges as far down the river as might be. This expedition was to cross a small force over the James, at Carterville, and pass down and destroy the Richmond and Lynchburg Road, over the Appatauttox River.

This expedition was not so successful as the others. Too much time being expended in an attempt to destroy a stone bridge over which the aqueducts passed. The other expeditions were perfectly successful, tearing up the track for thirty miles, destroying bridges on the Mattapony and Pamunky rivers, and have since reached West Point.

Gathering the balance of his force together at Thompson's Cross Roads, Gen. Stoneman prepared to return. By this time Stuart, Lee, and Hampton were in pursuit of the audacious party. The forces of the latter two were driven in the direction of Charlottesville, and Stuart was drawn off in the direction of Guiney's Station by an apparent diversion of our forces in that direction.

Having thus separated Stuart's command, Gen. Stoneman started on his return between the two bodies, along the same route he went out. His scouting parties encountered the enemy's infantry pickets on the road to Spotsylvania Court House, but the command succeeded in safely crossing the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers, swimming the latter.

The feat of getting the artillery across the latter stream, the horses swimming and drawing the guns, is certainly worthy of notice. Only one man was lost by drowning.

The success of the whole expedition is mainly due to the deception practiced upon the inhabitants.

The force was everywhere magnified, and, by scattering in small parties, the delusion was completed by dividing the command into different expeditions. They were enabled to supply themselves with forage and provisions, and thus live upon the country through which they passed.—Their pack mules were sent back the first day out, and officers and men only carried what they could upon their horses.

For two days and three nights they never built a fire. In many places they camped as though intending to remain, given out that they were merely the advance guard of the main army.

With telegraphic communication destroyed, and railroads interrupted, this was only two readily believed, the inhabitants were paroled and sent to Richmond. The officers captured were detained as prisoners; among these was Major Johnston of Gen. Stuart's staff.

At one place two large houses were found filled with hams. What of this was not needed was destroyed. Twelve hundred hogshead of tobacco were also captured, most of which were burned. Such horses as could be found were taken, and those worn out by the march were left in their places.

Gen. Stoneman reports large quantities of supplies in Albemarle County, gathered there by the inhabitants. It was to protect these that Lee and Hampton proceeded in that direction.

It is estimated that the total number of miles traveled by the different expeditions will exceed one thousand.

The men return in the best of spirits, though, of course, considerably fatigued by their march. It seems almost incredible that the battery should have made the entire march with the main body, and returned without accident. The roads were in wretched condition and all the streams considerably swollen. During the whole time Gen. Stoneman has had no communication with Gen. Hooker's army.

Splendid Conduct of the 84th and 110th P. V's. in the late Battle.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in Philadelphia:

NEAR STONEMAN'S SWITCH, VA., May 7th, 1863.

My ——: We are here again on the same spot where you left us; but alas! 500 of the brave officers and men who started with us a few days ago, are either killed, disabled or in the hands of the enemy. While we are proud of our Brigade, and admire the splendid military qualities displayed by every officer, excepting two or three of inferior grade, we are sad to know how dearly our reputation has been purchased.

The fact may never be written in history, but it is nevertheless true, that if it had not been for the Eighty-fourth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, we would have been flanked and whipped on the 3d inst. before breakfast. We were stationed on the left. Our brigade formed the third line of battle. We had no sooner taken position than the enemy made a bold attack against our left, when the troops at our left broke, leaving their cover without firing a volley. This would have opened the door to the enemy, and all it needed was for us to get up and run, and then we would have been driven like so many sheep. Gen. Whipple was not near us, and Col. Bowman had to exercise his own judgment. He saw at once the emergency, and took the responsibility to act without orders. The thing to be done was to regain the position so ingloriously abandoned by our own troops. It was forty rods distant from our extreme left.

Col. Bowman ordered the One hundred and Tenth and Eighty-fourth on a double quick, and marched them against the crowd of our flying troops, and gained the cover before the enemy could get in, drove back the rebels, and held the place for an hour and a half! Gen. Whipple saw what Col. Bowman was doing, and rode up to assist him, cheering the men. The General afterwards congratulated the Colonel on what he had done so promptly, and said "it was the handsomest manœuvre he ever witnessed."

But although we acted our part well, we were not sufficiently strong to maintain our position. The enemy finally broke in on our right and left, and got us between two fires, and demanded our surrender. But our brave men preferred a running fight, and actually fought their way out. Many were killed; many left wounded; and no doubt many were taken prisoners. When I get time I will write you particulars; they are full of thrilling interest.

A Catholic Bishop Threatens Disloyalists with Excommunication.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of the 5th inst. publishes the following;

"On Sunday afternoon last, after the usual Vesper service at the Cathedral in this city, Bishop Smyth addressed his congregation on the subject of secret societies. He alluded, in the first place, to secret societies in general, and the disfavor with which the Catholic Church has always regarded them. He then, in earnest, pointed and in unmistakable terms, mentioned a secret organization which, he said, had been in process of organization in this city, and into which several members of his church had been initiated, and he very much feared, had no good intentions towards the government of the United States. It was led, he said, by a 'low political hack,' who, he had been informed by those whose words he did not doubt, had been a Know Nothing elsewhere. He warned the members not to join that society.

The rules of the church did not allow any of its members to belong to societies of the kind, and if they joined them the moment they did so they were *ipso facto* out of the pale of the church. He would give those members of the church who had joined the organization two weeks to leave it, and then, if they still continued in it they might consider themselves excommunicated.

"The copperheads who where engaged in organizing the society supposed they had things in a very fine way. They were receiving arms and making arrangements for a bold exhibition of loyalty to the Southern Confederacy one of these days when the draft should be ordered. Everything was kept very quiet, and scarcely anybody knew anything about it until Sabbath afternoon, when Bishop Smyth's remarks fell upon the ears of the conspirators like a thunderbolt. Some of the men concerned in it were present, and afterwards as much as admitted that they belonged to it."

CINCINATI, May 6.—Vallandigham was brought before a court martial to-day for trial. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the Court proceeded with the evidence, publication of which is not allowed. The charges are based on his Mount Vernon speech. Vallandigham is at the Burnet House to night, under a strong guard.

Dayton and Montgomety county are placed under martial law. The total loss by the conflagration at Dayton, is $39,000. The damage otherwise by riot is small.

☞ A Justice better versed in law than gospel married a couple in this way:

"Hold up your hands. You solemnly swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of your office, jointly and severally, according to your best skill and judgment, so help you God. That's all—fee one dollar."

☞ "Going, going, going," cried out an auctioneer.

"Where are you going?" asked a passer-by.

"Well," replied the knight of the hammer, "I'm going up to the Zoological Gardens, to tell the managers that one of their babboons is loose."

☞ "Wonder what's de reason dis saw mill won't go now?" said a country nigger to another darkey who had travelled some.

"Dat succumstance argufies easy 'nough nigga," replied the philosopher, "de reason is, cause dar am not suffishen number of water!"

☞ A German writer gives the following:—

"A young girl is a fishing rod." To make all complete he avers the eyes to be the hook, the smile to be the bait, the lover the gudgeon, and "marriage the butter in which he is fried."

☞ The editor of a Western paper thus introduces some verses—"The poem published this week was composed by an esteemed friend who has lain in the grave many years merely for his own amusement."

☞ Josey being rather remiss in his Sunday school lesson, the teacher remarked that he hadn't a very good memory, "No, ma'am," said he hesitating; "but I have got a first-rate forgettery!"

☞ There are words and phrases, utterances and allusions which it is forever impossible that we should forget, though the lips that utter them shall speak words on earth no more.

☞ Never acknowledge an enemy, or see an affront if you can help it. Avoid wrangling and tittle-tattle.

☞ "My wife," said a wag the other day, "came near calling me honey last night." "Indeed, how was that?" Why, she called me old beeswax."

☞ Why is the letter t like an island? Because it is in the middle of wa(t)er.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

Union State Convention.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Ch'm Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

A MEETING of the Union County Committee will be held at Hollidaysburg, in the Town Hall, at two o'clock on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May next. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration.

JOSEPH SMITH, Ch'm.

May 16, 1863.

THE WAR—Dispatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department, dated 11th and 14th are received. On the 11th his forces were that evening to be along Fourteen Mile Creek, the left near Black River, the line being nearly east and west. He would go as far as possible without bringing on a general engagement. He would not communicate with Grand Gulf again for some time. On the 14th, Gen. Grant reports that Raymond was taken on the 12th. Union loss, 51 killed and 180 wounded; Rebel loss, 75 killed (buried by Gen. Grant's men), and 186 prisoners, beside an unknown number of wounded. McPherson was at Clinton, Sherman was on direct road toward Jackson, and McClernand was bringing up the rear. Gen. Grant says: "I will attack the State Capital to day." The next official dispatch is that Gen. Grant has taken Jackson; the Capital is burned." The most important part of this dispatch is the report of a citizen just up from Jackson that the enemy abandoned Vicksburg on Sunday—whether Sunday the 10th or the 17th is meant is uncertain, but probably the 10th—marching on the ridge north east to or toward Livingston, Madison County, about 20 miles from Jackson, in a direction a little north-west of north. Should this be true, the mission of Gen. Joe Jonnston was doubtless to save the Vicksburg army by forced marching around Grant before he could wing them. Such an escape, however, is almost as bad as a defeat, since it would place the Rebel force in an open and exhausted country without fortifications or supplies, and probably very poorly supplied with cavalry, batteries, and material for fresh warfare.

LATER.—General Grant, at latest reports, had evacuated Jackson, Miss., after destroying the State House and the rebel stores. Jackson, which occupies so essential a position relative to Grant's operations, is the capital of Mississippi, and the terminus of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. In the city are stations of the Southern Mississippi, New Orleans, and Jackson, the Great Northern, and the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. It is sixty miles from Port Gibson by the turnpike, from Raymond about fifteen miles, and from Vicksburg forty-five miles by rail. These facts explain the distances which Grant has recently travelled. Governor Pettus, in alarm of Grant's invasion, has published a frantic proclamation, calling upon all the people of Mississippi to rise and expel the invaders.

Admiral Porter makes official report to Gen Schenck that his cavalry have had a skirmish six miles from Winchester. Six rebels were killed and seven captured. Acting Brigadier General Foster's expedition from Suffolk has been a complete success. The rebels were beaten in a spirited engagement. All damage done to the Seaboard and Reanoke Railroad has been repaired. A correspondent from the Department of Virginia narrates a fatal mistake, by which two Federal regiments recently fired on each other.

On the return of General Dodge from his expedition into Alabama he literally swept the country of provisions and forage, live stock and negroes. It is estimated that he burned one and a half millions of bushels of corn, much of which was shelled for transportation to the army; captured and destroyed five hundred thousand pounds of bacon; captured one thousand head of horses and mules, and an equal number of cattle, hogs, and sheep, besides supplying the whole command with meat for three weeks. He also burned every flatboat from Savannah to Decatur, on the Tennessee; destroyed the railroad and telegraph between Tuscumbia and Decatur, burned five tanyards, six flouring mills, and finally, afforded the means of escape for one thousand five hundred blacks.

The Catholic Church & Slavery.

We published recently, from the *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, one of the most influential organs of that Church in this country, an article in which hostility to slavery was emphatically avowed and satisfaction expressed that its destruction must result from the war now in progress. In the last issue of the *Telegraph*, the editor, speaking of the course he had thus deliberately determined to pursue, says he had expected to "wound the prejudices of many to whom he was bound by ties of friendship, and had anticipated a considerable decline in his subscription list; but, to his surprise, he has found his subscribers increasing, and from all parts of the country commendations of his course are pouring in." Among other letters approving his course, the editor publishes the following from the slave State of Kentucky:

God bless you for what you have written about slavery! Where it exists the poor white labor is as little thought of as a dog. That it is hostile to the Church is everywhere evident. Well did the great Bishop of Charleston, Dr. England, say of the South when, after years of labor, he accomplished so little, "it is a stubborn soil." That the Church has been ever the friend of the slave system is a monstrous assertion. Europe was full of slaves when christianity was proclaimed—there is not one now. Who suppressed the system? Go on with the good work. Many will denounce you—but far more will thank you.

The *Telegraph* also publishes an extract of a letter from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Cumberland, with the remark that "he was never an abolitionist, but has, like ourselves, stood up for the democracy." This officer says, writing from Murfreesboro:

* * "I am happy to see the splendid stand you took in the *Telegraph* against slavery, with its horrors, barbarities and base immoralities. Slavery is dead. Nothing can resuscitate it. To learn this fact fully you should pay us a visit. There is not a negro in the South who does not know he is free. Around here they have squatted on the plantations, and refuse to work for anybody but themselves. They have sown little crop of their own, and the masters have ceased to exercise any control over them.

As an indication, I will cite a strong case. The lady of the house where I am staying attempted to punish one of her negro women this morning. I had to step in to save the mistress from being badly used up, as the darkey was belaboring her with the stick intended for her own punishment. "*Ex uno disce omne.*" It is needless for me to say that I applaud every sentiment you expressed in the *Telegraph*. Your course is that of the prudent navigator, who, watching the black speck in the horizon, sees it expand into a portentious storm, and calls up his crew to take in sail and prepare for contest with the elements. The storm will pass away, and you will be found sailing under full sail, while those who took no heed will be scattered by the gale.

I am heart and hand with you in this cause. Slavery is doomed, and those who would now uphold it will be held up, in a very short time, to public odium and execration. No statesmen will vindicate it no friend of human progress will stretch forth a hand to break its fall; no lover of humanity and religion will grieve for its overthrow. I have lived long enough in the South to see its workings, its disgusting features, debasing the higher principles of our nature warring with religion, and patronizing vice and immorality. Almighty God has certainly ordained its destruction in this country, where it has been more offensive and immoral than in any other, and until it is utterly extinct this war cannot, from the nature of things, cease. I am in favor of a cessation of hostilities at as early a day as possible; therefore, I am in favor of the President's proclamation. This State was made for white people and free labor, and when slavery no longer blights its borders we may expect to see the church and the school house take the place of the slave pen and market.

Trial and Sentence of Vallandigham

The following is the charge, with the specification, upon which Mr. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM was arrainged before the Military Court at Cincinnati.

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, his sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words or in effect as follows: Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating "that if the administration had so wished the war could have been honorbly terminated months ago," that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburg by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the president of the United States and those under him in authotity. Charging "that the government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority;" inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better." Declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attemps now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before." All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the Government and, could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the land.

J. M. CUTTS, Captain 11th Infantry.
Judge Advocate Dep't of the Ohio.

The report of the proceedings is quite voluminous, and the evidence fully sustained the several points contained in the specification. We shall only make a brief quotation from the testimony of Capt. JOHN A. MEANS. In answer to the question, "Did you hear the accused address that meeting?" he answered:

* * * He [Vallandigham] said, in regard to the Administration at the last fall election, that no more volunteers could be had; that the Administration had to resort to the French conscription act; that he would not counsel resistence to the military or civil law, for that was not needed; that a people were unworthy to be freemen who would submit to such encroachments on their liberties.

Q. What encroachments did he refer to?

A. He was speaking of the conscription act. He said he believed the Administration was attempting to erect a despotism; that in less than one month Lincoln had plunged the country into this cruel bloody, and unnecessary war.

Q. Can you recall anything he said in relation to General Order No. 38?

A. He said that General Order No. 38 was a usurpation of power; that he despised it; spit upon it; trampled it under his feet; that he, for one, would not regard it. He styled the Administration officers, and officers of the army as minions of the Administration. He said he did not ask General Ambrose Burnside whether he might speak there or not; that he was a freeman, and spoke when and where he pleased.

Mr. Vallandigham has been sentenced to close imprisonment during the war in Fort Warren. This is the desision of the Court martial, as approved by Gen. Burnside, but is, of course, subject to the judgment of the President.

Later news from Washington states that it is understood there that the President has approved the findings of the court-martial, and has ordered Vallandigham to to be sent South beyond the Union lines, not to return until after the war.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Vallandigham was last evening placed on board a gunboat, now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quiet and attracted no crowd. Those who saw him say he looked sober, sad and much broken down. He certainly goes to Fort Warren; by what route I cannot say.

MORE DESPOTISM.—While General Dodge was making his late raid through Northern Alabama, one of his officers, Col. Cornyn, on entering the town of Iuka, issued the following order:

The citizens of Iuka, loyal or disloyal, will forthwith provide corn bread for the patriot heroes of this command. The said corn bread will be furnished immediately, as the patriots are hungry.

HORENCE M. CORNYN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

We submit to the Democratic clubs whether anything can be found in the constitution to authorize Col. Cornyn to set a whole people, loyal and disloyal, to the baking of corn-dodgers? The Copperheads can make a pretty good point out of this case.

EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING.—On the 4th of April, Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Co. occupied an entire page of the New York Daily Tribune with an Advertisement of their International Commercial Colleges; and on the 14th of April, the same advertisement appeared in the New York Herald; each of those papers also giving an extended editorial notice of the enterprise. Again, on May 7th, they took a whole column of the Daily Tribune, the advertisement being also inserted in the Weekly, with a long editorial notice. These institutions must be enjoying unprecendented success to warrant such an outlay in advertising, while they are conferring lasting benefits upon the public. The *Herald* truly says, "The results of their labors are telling largely upon the business capacities and usefulness of our young men." And the *Tribune* adds: "Their plan seems to us eminently wise and practical, and we are confident that nearly every one who purpose to conduct any sort of commercial or industrial business hereafter will derive signal benefit from devoting a season to one of those Colleges."

The Philadelphia College has just been refitted in a superior manner, and now offers rare advantages to young men who desire a thorough preparation for business.

From Galveston.

The New Orleans Era of the 7th inst. furnishes the followtng interesting items of Texan affairs, obtained from the vicinity of Galveston:

"The statement recnetly made, that the Harriet Lane had escaped to sea, without masts, on the night of the 24th of April, we are positively assured is entirely incorrect. Officers who have been in the blockade service since January 4, assure our informant that, to their certain knowledge, the Harriet Lane is still closely blockaded in Galveston harbor, and that she has been seen and identified by experienced eyes within the past few days.

"It is known from various sources that the Lane was badly damaged in the fight on the 1st of January, her shaft having been bent to such an extent that it cannot be used, and the rebels have no means of repairing or replacing it. The masts have been taking out, and attempts made to iron-clad her.

"The blockade is rigidly kept up, and only a few small vessels and schooners of light draught get out of the harbor. There is sufficient grounds for believing that the Owasco damaged the Harriet Lane after her capture by the rebels.

"From the same source we learn that the whole Gulf coast of Texas is in a state of the greatest destitution. The society of Galveston and Houston is completely demoralized, and lawlessness and licentiousness prevail to an alarming extent. The inhabitants complain that they have nothing to eat.

"Affairs at the mouth of the Rio Grande begin to look equally bad for the swarms of contraband traders. Sickness has already broken out in the fleet of trading vessels, and fears are entertained, and with good reason, that a yellow fever epidemic is close at hand. The business of getting cotton to sea by way of Matamoras is attended with so many difficulties that it is scarcely remunerative."

COPPERHEAD MEETING in INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.

The Democratic State mass meeting to-day was largely attended. D. W. Voorhees, presided. Messrs Merrick and Edon of Illinois, and McDonald of Indiana, were the principal speakers.

A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day; 40 or 50 arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jeff. Davis, &c. A military guard was placed in different parts of the city and patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the square where the Convention was held, to prevent disturbances.

The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the Administration. It is said that the Convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances and petition to redress, protesting in the name of the Democracy against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power which placed Vallandigham in prison

At 3 p. m. resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the Convention immediately adjourned sine die.

On the several trains leaving the city tonight, the excursionists commenced firing on the Soldiers' Home and the houses on the line of the rail road. The military authorities orderd the trains to be stopped and searched the passengers. About 500 revolvers were taken, and numerous arrests made.

STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Additional Particulars.

We publish on the outside of this week's paper an account of Gen. Stoneman's remarkable exploit; but the following, from the New York Times' correspondent, Mr. Paul, who accompanied General Stoneman's expedition, and which concludes an interesting account, contains additional observations of value:

A SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

To sum up—Gen. Stoneman moved about within the enemy's lines at will for nine days, with a force not exceeding 5,000 men, disabled every line of communication between the army of the Rappahannock and the rebel capital, and the canal thro' which more than one half of their supplies are received, so that, in the opinion of competent judges, neither line, provided the rebels have every facility for the work, can be repaired in less than four weeks; destroyed millions of dollars' worth of commissary stores, and other supplies; obstructed travel upon the main pikes, by destroying all bridges over large streams; gave the citizens of ten counties an opportunity to see for themselves that not only are the Yankee soldiers confident and in good spirits, but are really human beings and not inhuman savages, as represented by the Richmond chivalry; captured hundreds of horses, and, above all, met the one great objection made to the emancipation proclamation, so far as the counties visited are concerned, by letting the colored population know that they are free, and weakening the producing class in rebeldom by the removal of hundreds of able-bodied men, and sowing the seed of demoralization among the rest, so that the laboring class, in fact as well as theory, becomes a dangerous element. All this has been accomplished by the raid of Gen. Stoneman, with the loss, probably, of less than one hundred men, all told, only two of whom were killed. As an offset to this loss our troops killed a number of rebels, and captured between one and two hundred prisoners.

THE REBELS AT HOME.

In the counties visited there were but few rebels found at home, except the very old and the very young. In nine days, travel I did not see fifty able-bodied men who were not in some way connected with the army. Nearly every branch of business is at a stand-still. The shelves in stores are almost everywhere empty; the shop of the artisan is abandoned and in ruins. The people who are to be seen passively submit to everything that emanates from Richmond without a murmur; they are, for the most part, simple-minded, and ignorant of all that is transpiring in the great theatre about them. An intelligent-looking man in Columbia laughed heartily when told that Union troops occupied New Orleans—Jeff Davis would let them know it were such the fact; and I could not find a man who would admit that the confederates had ever been beaten in a single engagement. These people do not even read the Richmond papers, and about all the information they do obtain is what is passed about in the primitive style, from mouth to mouth. Before this raid, they believed that the Union soldiers were anything but civilized beings, and were stricken with terror when their approach was heralded. Of six churches seen in one day, in only one had there been religious services held within six months. One-half at least of the dwelling houses are unoccupied, and fast going to decay.

ARE THE REBELS SHORT OF PROVISIONS?

The fear of famine was everywhere expressed, the Government seized upon everything that can go to sustain the army, leaving those who are not in the army to shift as best they can. Many have provisions concealed to avoid the searching eyes of the Government agents. Through the agency of negroes large quantities of provisions thus hidden away were brought to light for the benefit of Union soldiers. The farmer's fold is regularly culled of all marketable sheep, swine and beeves, and what is left behind is not fit for the butcher's stall. The larder of the largest planters contains little else than bacon and corn meal. The wheat crop, now coming forward, is immense; in fact little else has been put in the ground. The rich valleys of the James and Rapidan rivers are vast wheat fields; more, in fact, than can be gathered, unless the army is turned to this work. The negroes are not numerous enough for the task, even were they not in a fair way of being so thoroughly demoralized as to refuse to work unless paid in "greenbacks."

THE NEGROES.

The negroes everywhere have an idea—how it got into their hands they cannot exactly tell, but it is there—that the Yankee troops were their friends, notwithstanding contrary assertions of their masters, who from infancy they have been taught to obey. They everywhere crowded upon our columns and begged to permitted to go along, and not unfrequently brought one or more horses with them as a sort of bribe. They pointed out where valuable horses were concealed; gave information as to the movement of Confederate troops, and at several places sat up all night to bake corn cakes for the Yankees, and for which they asked no remuneration. Some of them were so overjoyed at the sight of our soldiers that they gave vent to their feelings in prayer, thanking Jesus fervently for sending us.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2 5—3 4 E. G. PRICE.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

Returned Soldiers.

Wednesday was a great day. Our citizens commenced on Tuesday to make preparations for the reception of those companies of the 125th Regiment who were expected to arrive by the early train. A procession of citizens, headed by the Band, left town in the morning, and proceeded to near the Bluff, to meet the train. At 11 o'clock the cars arrived. The soldiers, to the number of 100, immediately formed into rank, under command of their officers, while Capt. Crozier, Marshal of the day, arranged the procession as follows:

Hollidaysburg Brass Band;
Deputation of Citizens;
Capt. McKeage's Company;
Martial Music;
Captain McGraw's Company;
Captain Huyett's Company, with
Martial Band and Regimental Flag;
Large Procession of Citizens.

In this order the procession entered Gaysport, and crossed the bridge into Hollidaysburg, then marched up Allegheny street to the Court House, then to the right down Mulberry street and to the Town Hall, when, after halting for a moment, the whole procession escorted Capt. Huyett's company to the boat, which was in readiness to convey it to Williamsburg.

We have never witnessed a more sincere or hearty welcome than our citizens gave to these brave men who have upheld the old flag on several bloody fields. The whole route of the procession, from the west end of Gaysport was lined by a dense throng of citizens, including a large number of the fair sex, who, by lusty cheering, waving of flags, handkerchiefs, and tossing of bouquets into the ranks, made the march one continuous ovation. Across the street, in many places, were beautiful arches decorated with evergreens, flags and wreaths, and bearing appropriate devices. We noticed, in particular, the taste and patriotism of Captain Ramey, of the American House. A large American Flag was suspended across the street in front of the Hotel, and from each of the windows was suspended a wreath of evergreen. In front of the verandah was suspended the words, formed of evergreen, "WELCOME HOME."

Mr. Sickles of Gaysport, Messrs. Funk and McGraw, of Hollidaysburg, and Mr. John C. West, had tasteful arches erected in front of their houses. Esquire Bowers had also erected a beautiful arch in front of his dwelling opposite the Town Hall.

The soldiers, immediately after the Williamsburg Co. embarked, hastened to their homes to meet the loved ones from whom they had been so long separated, where we leave them.

Prospect of the Coming Harvest.

In no year in the history of this country has the success of the labors of the farmers been so important as the present. With a war of unexampled magnitude on hand, requiring in the land and naval services almost a million of men, with the resources of the nation severely taxed in every department of human energy, a failure of crops would be most disastrous. But it is matter for devout gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift that, so far as estimates can now be found, the coming harvest will be unusually bountiful.

In Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Kentucky, the prospects are very flattering.

This is highly encouraging, and we may dismiss all apprehension of scarcity of food. Indeed, unless all signs fail, we shall be able not only to supply our own people but to feed, if need be, the starving population of France and England, should the harvests there, as some apprehend, prove insufficient to supply the popular demand.

A Merchant Tailor.

Our polite and attentive friend P. McNALLY, is now in the city, purchasing broad cloth, Summer cloth, and all kinds of clothing, with which he will fit out the public at his old stand on Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg. Give him a call in a day or two.

Narrow Escapes.

One day last week, Maria Reem, daughter of Mrs. Reem of Frankstown, got on a small raft, and went out into the river, intending to keep close to shore. She had floated along but a short time when a gale of wind carried her further in the river than she wished to go, and she stuck the pole with which she was managing the raft, down in the mud, in order to push the raft towards shore; but being unable to get the pole loose again, she was obliged to abandon it. Finding that she was drifting rapidly toward the current, she jumped from the raft, into the water, and though considerably beyond her depth, she managed to keep her head out of water, and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. Few girls of her age, being only thirteen years old, would have had the same presence of mind under the same circumstances, and have gotten off with no other mishap, than that of being completely saturated.

On the 13th, John Delosier, a carpenter on the canal repairs, while engaged at the "Two Locks," three miles below Frankstown was struck on the head by a falling plank, and knocked into the canal. He was pretty badly hurt; but it is likely he will soon be well again.

☞ A Destructive fire occurred in Bedford on Monday night last, by which the stables attached to the Mengle House were entirely destroyed. Mr. Mengle had two splendid horses burned, also a horse owned by John G. Fleck, valued at $200, a cow for which he had only a short time ago paid $30, buggy, 150 bushels of oats, 2 tons of hay, harness, and a number of smaller articles, making a total loss with the stable, of $1200, of which $300 were covered by insurance. The stable of John P. Reed also took fire and was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $200; which was covered by insurance. The stable of Solomon Reimund was also consumed, loss supposed to be $200. There were no cattle in either of those last named stables, and the loss was not as heavy in proportion.

The evidence was conclusive that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CLEANED OUT.—A company of returning Volunteers entered the Monitor office at Huntingdon, and demolished the press, and emptied the type, &c into the streets. They then went to work with brooms and swept the room; after which they closed the door and shutters of the windows, and finished the job by tying crape to the door. It appears that an article reflecting discredit to the company, had been published in the Monitor sometime ago, and they have taken this method of revenge.

☞ Dr. P. S. Leisenring has removed his office from his old stand to the room formerly occupied by Judge Gardner as a bank, on the corner of Allegheny and Wayne streets.

SAW MILL BURNED.—The saw mill of Wilson Hoover, situate on Clearfield Creek, to miles east of the town of Clearfield, was entirely consumed by fire, on the 12th inst. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Defeat of Jo Johnston's Army.

Murfreesboro' Tenn., May 21, 1863.—General Sheridan's scouts report that the rebels admit Grant has defeated Johnston, and has secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black, thus cutting off Vicksburg from supplies and reinforcements. This bridge is the largest in the south.

☞ The president of a debating society has recently decided that the "milk of human kindness" was literally milk punch with a little nutmeg in it.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., at the Oak Grove Hotel, in Blair tp., by the Rev. Jos. Feihtner, Mr. THOMAS W. WERTZ to Miss LOUISA, youngest daughter of R. Spang, Esq., all of Greenfield tp.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst after four days' illness, Mr. JOHN HARPSTER, of Frankstown tp., aged 59 years, 2 months and 10 days. He was a very respectable citizen and honest man.

Near Davenport, Iowa, on the 8th instant, FLORETTA, aged 4 years, and on the 12th inst., FRANKLIN, aged 6 years, children of Griffith Condron, of scarlet fever.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Cabinet-making business, trading under the firm of Wm. McFarland & Son, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of April, 1863. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

WM. McFARLAND,
WM. F. McFARLAND.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863:3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Stop the Thief!

THREE HORSES STOLEN!

ON Friday night, the 8th inst., two large bay horses were stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, near Hollidaysburg, viz:

Two dark bay horses, one six years old, about 17 hands high, a small star in the face, and one white hind foot, not fat and leggy, with an old scar on the back part of one front foot, high headed, with a light tail. The other one was about 16 hands high, 5 years old, a small star on his face, knuckled in one front pasture joint, long in the back, with a heavy tail.

DAVID C. IRWIN,
Hollidaysburg P. O.

ALSO—On the same night, from the subscriber, a well-built bay horse, 4 years old, a star in his face, about 15½ hands high, short thick mane, carried up well, and was tramped in one of his hind feet above the hoof.

Twenty five dollars reward will be paid to any person who will give information leading to the discovery of either of the above horses. We will also give $50 for information leading to the conviction of the thief or thieves who stole the above horses.

WM. HILEMAN,
Frankstown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

May 18, 1863-3t.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.

Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

Office of Assessor of Internal Revenue,
17th Collection District of Pa.
Hollidaysburg, May 8, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Taxpayers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," and the Act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first MONDAY, (4th day) of May inst. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending December 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors under oath in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose.

Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of $600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of $600, that being the average fixed by law as an estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of $600.

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other judiciary capacity, are to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons which may be held in trust, as aforesaid; and, the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the exemption of six hundred dollars, under section 90 of the excise law shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

INCUMBRANCES, RENTS AND REPAIRS.

Interest paid by any person on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estate on which he resides, may be deducted from income; also his payments for necessary repairs, as well as the amount actually paid for rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

FARMERS.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself or his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistance of the laborers, and the manure purchased by farmers to maintain their land in *present* productive condition, will be allowed.

Farm produce, which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

2. ENUMERATED ARTICLES.—All articles named in section 77 of the law (Schedule A) will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz:

Carriages kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables.
Silver Plate.
Gold Plate.

The former assessment on the above named articles having been made for the year 1862.

These returns must be made to the Assistant Assessors within TEN DAYS from the date of delivery of the blanks. Neglect or refusal to comply within the time named, imposes the duty on the Assessor or Assistant Assessor to estimate the income and the tax upon enumerated articles, with an addition of *fifty per centum*.

The entire income tax of every person will be assessed at the residence of the party, and not at the place of business.

LICENSES.

All licenses assessed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1863, will continue in force until the first day of May, 1864.

***And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, will expire on the first day of May following, and will be issued on the payment of a rateable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such licenses; and such licenses so granted will be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued; *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May, 1863, held an unexpired license, will be assessed a rateable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, 1864.

All persons doing business within this district must apply for a new license to run from the date their present license expires, (which, in most cases, is September 1st, 1863,) to the first of May, 1864.—Whenever by the amendments new rates of licenses are established, the new licenses will be assessed at the new rates, and in all cases where the present license expires September 1st, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.

PENALTIES.

When an assessment for license has been made, upon neglect or refusal to give the list or make the application within the time required, and the assessment is returned in the annual list, the fifty per centum penalty prescribed in section 12 must be added, and cannot be omitted, either by the assessor or collector.

By the act March 3, 1863, the penalty of two years' imprisonment is added to the punishment provided in former acts, for those who fail to take out license when required by the excise laws of the United States.

The former annual assessment was much embarrassed for want of information on the part of the citizens, with regard to the duties imposed on them by the excise law. It is manifest that with the knowledge now attained, on the part of the tax-payer, and with the assistance rendered by this circular, ignorance of the law can no longer be pleaded by delinquents in the hope of avoiding the penalties provided.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue,
May 16:3t. 17th District Penna.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure. First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Rare Chance to Purchase a Desirable Farm.

GRABILL MYERS offers his farm, containing 225 acres, for sale. Will sell it in lots of fifty or one hundred acres, or whole tract, to suit purchasers. The situation will suit well for two or more farms. One hundred acres cleared and under good cultivation; balance timbered with chestnut and oak. Situate in Logan township, three miles northeast of Altoona, Pa., where there is a market equal to the cities of the State. Nine miles from Hollidaysburg. The investment cannot fail of being a good one, as the surrounding lands must increase in value in a ratio with the improvements of Altoona. The buildings are a new Bank Barn 75 by 40 feet, a good dwelling house, with all other out buildings. There are on the premises one hundred apple trees of the finest fruit, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees. The soil is red shale, in quality next to limestone.

For further particulars, call and see the farm, or address G. L. MYERS,

May 9, 1863-3t*. Altoona, Pa.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of the e Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term. 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.

May 2, 1863:3m.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue, containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.

Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.

March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.

March 28, 1863—3m*.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863.3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
489 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863 -3m.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14] E. G. PRICE'S.

THE FARMER.

The Flax Culture.

It is time that the attention of our agricultural population were more fully turned to the cultivation of flax than it appears to have yet been. That article now sells at fully one hundred per cent. above what it commanded twelve months ago. There can be no doubt that extraordinary prices will prevail for years to come, if for no other reason than the cotton famine. Admit that the three millions of bales alleged to be stored up at the South were available, and the market for dry goods has been so depleted of late that the whole could be manufactured within six months and the fabrics made from it be disposed of at fair prices. After this the prospect is, not "the deluge," but a further drought. The South produced only about one million of bales last year, and will probably grow less during that on which we have entered, so utterly disorganized is its labor, and so urgent is the demand for bread to sustain its population. Next to the great necessaries of life among ourselves may be justly placed such products as flax and wool, of which we cannot possibly have a surplus, and are likely to have a great deficiency.

A senseless prejudice has more to do in deterring our farmers from the cultivating flax than any other cause that we are aware of. It has been alleged that it is too exhaustive on the soil; but there is no reason to condemn it any more than an ordinary grain crop. If flax be one of a series of rotation crops, and succeed one of vegetables, like potatoes, turnips, &c., and be followed by clover, which may be sown with it, no detrimental effects to the soil will be observable. The labor or disagreeableness of preparing it for market are also grounds of complaint; but these are growing less every year from the application of improved machinery. Even on the old plan pursued in Ireland and Belgium, the cost of bringing a certain *value* to market was little if anything in excess of a crop of grain. The plant requires no attention after the seed has been put in a moderately rich, friable, and loamy soil, until pulling time. To pull it is neither laborious nor disagreeable, the principal matter which requires attention being to have the root ends in the bundles uniform. The next step is to immerse it in a pond where it can be well kept below the surface by means of logs, stones, &c., the bundles having at first a very buoyant tendency. The water should be soft, not a running stream, nor yet altogether stagnant. Here is the most unpleasant part of the performance. The odor arising from the pond is disgustive for two or three days, and if fishes exist therein they are certain to die.

The next process is (or was) to take the rotten flax out of the water and spread it on the ground to dry. On the average, ten days for each of these operations will suffice. The pith being by this time easily separable from the outside fibre, nothing remains but to take up and rebind for the mill, where it is cleaned. Altogether not more than four weeks are usually required from the time when flax is pulled untill it is ready for manufacturing purposes. We have refered to these matters a little more in detail, as an impression seems to prevail among farmers that many months must elapse before the crop can be turned into money. The inventions lately brought before the public are known to effect a still further saving of time and labor, to say nothing of the unpleasant part of the process.

Our present situation as a people is such that we must return to the wearing of both coarse and fine linen; and he will be a public benefactor who shall undertake to make two plants of flax grow where only one grew before. We have abundance of soils admirably adapted to the culture of this ancient and almost forgotton product. We have many thousand among us who are familiar with every detail of the labor required. We have inventive genius. We have an extraordinary demand from the paper mills, which can absorb every pound that will be raised for years to come. The seed is highly valuable as food and a fertilizer. Let our agriculturists, then, apply themselves so as to be able to plant an unsual breadth of flax in the ensuing spring in the full assurance of pocketing amply remunerative prices, should the season be ordinarily propitious.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Tobacco--Preparations for Seed --Beds.

We have already received a number of essays on Tobacco Culture, but as all that are expected have not yet come in, we are not able to publish the prize article this month. It being necessary to commence the preparation for the crop as soon as the ground can be worked, we give a few directions for the seed-bed. It is better to prepare the plot in the preceding Fall, but where that has not been done, the bed should be made ready as soon as possible. A sheltered locality, where the cold winds are broken by woods or some other protecting objects, and having a good exposure to the sun, should be chosen. The ground should be made rich with plenty of hog manure, well spaded in; and then, just before planting, it should be covered with brush, which is to be burned on it. The burning of the brush serves to destroy the seeds of weeds, and furnishes a dressing of ashes, which is beneficial to the young plants. The time of sowing will depend upon the season and latitude: from the first to the middle of April being the time for Connecticut. About a square rod of ground is allowed for the seed bed for an acre. It would be better to lay this out in strips of about three feet in width, so as to allow the weeding to be done, without trampling the bed. If the seed is good, a very small quantity will furnish plants for an acre, but it is best to have an abundance. A table-spoonful, well mixed with a pint of ashes or soil before sowing, will be plenty. The bed being thoroughly raked, the seed is sown, and the earth either rolled or pressed down by a plank. When the sowing is made late, the seed is sometimes sprouted by moistening it, and covering with a damp cloth, and keeping it in a warm place. It takes about three weeks for the seed to germinate, and when it comes up, the plant is exceedingly minute. If the bed becomes dry, it should be watered with bloodwarm water. The choice of varieties should be governed somewhat by the experience of others in the neighborhood, there being many local sorts, which are considered best adapted to certain districts. The leading varieties in the market are: the Connecticut Seed Leaf—valued as wrappers to cigars—the Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio and Havana.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

CLASSIFCATION OF RETAILERS

Of Merchandise in the County of Blair, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year commencing May, A. D. 1863.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

	Class.	Amount.
John Lingafelt,	13	10 00
J H Bell,	14	7 00
S Hoover,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
A F Osterloh,	13	10 00
Louis Goldman,	12	12 50
J C West,	14	7 00
James Quinn,	14	7 00
Mrs. James Quinn,	14	7 00
James D Rea,	13	10 00
James M Hewit,	11	15 00
Leamer & Law, liquor,		25 00
James R Patton,	14	7 00
George B Bowers,	14	7 00
Thomas Goodfellow,	13	10 00
James Condron,	12	12 50
A L Dieffenbacher,	13	10 00
F Shorter,	14	7 00
George A Jacobs,	14	7 00
E G Price,	13	10 00
Jacob Pircher,	14	7 00
George W Patterson,	13	10 00
Lloyd & Henry,	10	20 00
McFadden & Co., liquor,		25 00
Blackburn & Martin,	14	7 00
James M Cooper & Co.,	14	7 00
John McClure,	14	7 00
A L Holliday,	11	15 00
James M Kinports,	13	10 00
D R Christian,	14	7 00
E J Bollinger,	14	7 00
P McNally,	14	7 00
Mrs P McNally,	14	7 00
James Bingham,	14	7 00
Patton & Lowry,	14	7 00
Mrs. John Lovett,	14	7 00
J H Moore,	14	7 00
James Funk,	14	7 00
Jim Cramer & Bro,	14	7 00
Joseph Patton,	13	10 00
Mary Cox,	14	7 00
Wm Shomo,	14	7 00
Andrew Eckel,	14	7 00
Edwin Eberman,	14	7 00
B Goldman & Bro.,	14	7

Altoona Borough.

J W Moorehead,	14	7 00
John A Sprankle,	12	12 50
Elway & Bro.,	14	7 00
Wm O'Neil,	14	7 00
Jacob Zink,	14	7 00
James O'Neil,	14	7 00
S Riggs,	14	7 00
Louis Plack,	14	7 00
J & J Lowther,	14	15 00
A Roush,	14	7 00
M Thompson,	14	7 00
A Claubaugh,	14	7 00
Samuel Berlin & Co.,	14	7 00
C Jaggard,	12	12 50
John Flowers,	14	7 00
Jesse Smith,	14	7 00
George W Kessler,	14	7 00
Samuel I Fries,	14	7 00
John Leher,	14	7 00
Charles J Mann,	12	12 50
Joseph B Hileman,	12	12 50
Joseph Burkowitz, liquor,		25 00
John H Fritchey,	14	7 00
Murphy & McPike,	11	15 00
John Louden,	14	7 00
C C Shannon,	14	7 00
L M Whitefield,	14	7 00
R A O Kerr,	12	12 50
H Fettinger,	14	7 00
H Tuck,	13	10 00
Smith & Mann,	14	7 00
Daniel Laughman,	12	12 50
Charles E Collins,	14	7 00
H L Berkhart,	14	7 00
Jacob Wise,	14	7 00
Abraham Fleck,	14	7 00
Wm T Marriott,	14	7 00
Geis & Co.,	11	15 00
M J Ickes,	14	7 00
Percivil & Stymer,	14	7 00
Fries & Winters,	14	7 00
Thomas Helsop,	14	7 00
Sandle Drifuse,	14	7 00
Henry Bell,	13	10 00
James Kerney,	13	10 00
E H Kough & Co.,	14	7 00
John Cronin,	14	7 00

Antis Township.

Bell & Isett,	13	10 00
L F Bell,	13	10 00
John Bell,	14	7 00
Wm P Dysart,	13	10 00
Elliott & Miller,	13	10 00
Aaron Beyers,	14	7 00

Allegheny Township.

Richards, Joy & Co.,	11	15 00
Nicholas Funk,	14	7 00
—— Sackets,	13	10 00
John Canan,	14	7 00
Ephraim Lindsey,	14	7 00

Blair Township.

Alex. Knox	13	10
Mary Hoover,	13	10 00
H & F McIntosh,	14	7 00
Hugh McNeal,	13	10 00
Michael McCauley,	14	

Catharine Township.

Samuel Isett,	12	12 50

Frankstown Township.

David W Brown,	14	7 00
Jas McKeehan,	14	7 00
M L Stehley,	13	10 00

Freedom Township.

Diehl, Moses & co.,	14	7 00
John Riley,	14	7 00
Wm Anderson,	13	10 00
James McConnell,	14	7 00

Greenfield Township.

G W Mauk,	14	7 00
D C McCormick,	12	12 50

Gaysport Borough.

Watson, Denniston & co.,	8	30 00
McLanahan & Baird,	14	7 00

Huston Township.

D Good & co,	10	20 00
J P Hoover,	13	10 00
B Lorenz, (agent),	14	7 00

Juniata Township.

E J Leamer,	14	7 00

Logan Township.

Lloyd & co.,	11	15 00

Martinsburg Borough.

Everhart & Keagy,	12	12 50
J W Smith,	14	7 00
J G Herbst,	14	7 00
H Thatcher,	12	12 50
J C Sanders,	14	7 00

Snyder Township.

Bell & Isett,	14	7 00
Wm M Lyon & co., B. E F.,	11	15 00
Wm M Lyon & co., T. F.,	11	15 00

Tyrone Borough.

J M Harper,	14	7 00
E W Grafius,	13	10 00
S Berlin,	14	7 00
Pruner & Burley,	13	10 00
Isaac P Walton,	14	7 00
Wm Nowlan & co.,	13	10 00
Ettinger & Ulman,	13	10 00
James McFarland, liquor,		25 00
P Sneringer & co.,	13	10 00
A C Toner,	14	7 00
G W Ramsey,	14	7 00

Tyrone Township.

D P Tussey & Bro,	13	10 00
S Isett,	13	10 00
Thaddeus McMullin,	14	7

Woodberry Township.

Joseph Kemp,	14	7 00
Joseph R Hewitt,	13	10 00
Sarah & J Ake,	14	7 00
Anderson Patterson,	13	10 00
H L Ake & co.,	14	7 00
James M Johnston,	14	7 00
J E Detebaugh,	14	7 00
John Royer,	14	7 00
Simon Ake,	14	7 00
Samuel Smith,	14	7 00
Roller & Vandevender,	13	10 00
Robert Alexander,	14	7

RESTAURANTS.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Moses Brown,	$10 00
Mrs Riley,	10 00
Andrew Thompson,	10 00
Joseph Sonker,	10 00
C H Peoples,	10 00
Thomas Lewis,	10 00
Joseph Fogle,	10 00
Mrs W Smith,	10 00
Louis Bender,	10 00
Andrew Beyer,	10 00
Eng Gromuller,	10 00
Nicholas Walker,	10 00
Jacob Wilhelm,	10 00
George Smith,	10 00
Peter Closs,	10 00

Altoona Borough.

Otto Rossi,	10 00
J G Retter,	10 00
Jacob J Wilson,	10 00
John Smith,	10 00
John Ehringer,	10 00
Bernard Whistle,	10 00
Frederick Lehle,	10 00
William Marriott,	10 00
Caroline Shank,	10 00
Adam Bean,	10 00
Thomas Foster,	10 00
Peter Smith,	10 00
John Nagle,	10 00
Smith & Reibenack,	10 00
Alexander Jacobs,	10 00
Jacob Allman,	10 00
S Jenkins,	10 00
S Keyster,	10 00

Martinsburg Borough.

Samuel Swoope,	10 00

Snyder Township.

John C. McFarland,	10 00

Tyrone Borough.

G. Troutwine,	10 00
J. Stevens,	10 00

Woodberry Township.

Alex. McMurtrie,	10 00

BROKERS.

Johnston Jack & Co., Hollidaysburg.
James Gardner, "
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona.

BILLIARD TABLES.

D. K. Ramey, Hollidaysburg,
John Smith, Altoona.

BREWERS OF ALE AND BEER.

Altoona Borough.

George Ansbrenner.
Frederick Lehle.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Jacob Wilhelm,
F. W. Rauch.

Logan Township.

Wilhelm & Co.

Snyder Township.

Henry Burket.

DISTILLERIES.

George Ansbrenner, Altoona.
John Daily, Huston tp
Frederick Snowberger, Taylor tp.
Paul Shifler, "

BAGATELLE TABLES.

Altoona Borough.

Alexander Jacobs.
Smith & Reibenack.
John Nagle.
Caroline Shank.
Felix King.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

F. W. Rauch.
Joseph Sonker.

The Law for the Retailers of Merchandise.

Dealers of the 8th class are estimated to sell between $40,000 and $50,000
9th class betw'n 30,000 and 40,000
10th " 20,000 and 30,000
11th " 15,000 and 20,000
12th " 10,000 and 15,000
13th " 5,000 and 10,000
14th " less than 5,000

Notice is hereby given that I will hold an appeal at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1863, for the purpose of making all necessary reductions and corrections in the foregoing appraisements.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

May 2, 1863-4t.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, *Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,* TOBACCOS AND SEGARS, Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of *COUNTRY PRODUCE*

Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm" THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C RUGGLES.
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmeric, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1.50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.